

Early Speeches of Abraham Lincoln, 1830-1860

Springfield, Illinois

Oct. 30, 1858

Excerpts from newspapers and other
sources

From the files of the
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection

Lincoln Speech, Now First Printed, His Turning Point

Last Echo of Politician Lost in Voice of Statesman,
Says Owner of Manuscript—Address
Delivered in October, 1858.

New York, Feb. 11. ^{Washington Post} The text of a speech by Abraham Lincoln in Springfield, Ill., October 30, 1858, will be published tomorrow in the New York Times, which newspaper states that the address has never before been made public.

The manuscript of the speech is said by the Times to be in possession of Oliver R. Barrett, Chicago attorney, who has given permission to the University of Chicago Press to print it in a book with correlative material.

Students of Lincoln's career, it is stated, regard this speech as highly important. It was made shortly after the debates between Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas had been closed in their campaign for the senatorship from Illinois. The elections were held November 2, and it was said to be apparent to Lincoln when he delivered the address that his defeat was inevitable and his political career probably at an end.

In the period of almost 60 years which has elapsed since Lincoln's assassination the manuscript of the speech passed through many hands before it was brought to light by its present owner.

Lincoln himself kept it until after his first election to the presidency. When he was disposing of many possessions which he did not wish to take to Washington, it is said, he left with his wife's cousin, Mrs. Elizabeth Grimsley—"Cousin Lizzie Grimsley," as he called her—a carpet bag filled with notes for speeches.

He had received several threatening letters predicting that he would never be inaugurated, so he instructed Mrs. Grimsley to dispose of the manuscripts as she saw fit if he did not return to Springfield.

About five years later, after he was shot by Booth, Mrs. Grimsley distributed some of the speeches to his friends. Many others, it is reported, were burned by a servant who thought them of no value.

Among those which were preserved was the Springfield speech, the text of which follows:

"My friends, today closes the discussions of this canvass. The plant and the culture are over and there remains but the preparation of the harvest.

I stand here surrounded by friends—some political, some personal friends—I trust.

I be indulged in this close say a few words
name a laborer
myself

Through all I have neither assailed nor wrestled with any part of the Constitution. The legal right of the Southern people to reclaim their fugitives I have constantly admitted. The legal right of Congress to interfere with their institution in the States I constantly denied. In resisting the spread of slavery to new territory and with that, what appears to me to be tendency to subvert the first principle of the free government itself, my whole effort has consisted. To the best of my judgment I have labored for and not against the Union. As I have not felt, so I have not expressed any harsh sentiment toward our Southern brethren. I have constantly declared, as I really believed, the only difference between them and us is the difference of circumstances.

"I have meant to assail the motives of no party or individual and if I have in any instance (of which I am not conscious) departed from my purpose, I regret it.

"I have said that in some respects the contest has been painful to me. Myself and those with whom I act have been constantly accused of a purpose to destroy the Union, and bespattered with every imaginable odious epithet; and some who were friends, as it were but yesterday, have made themselves most active in this. I have cultivated patience and made no attempt at a retort.

"Ambition has been ascribed to me. God knows how sincerely I prayed from the first that this field of ambition might not be opened. I claim no insensibility to political honors; but today could the Missouri restriction be restored and the whole slavery question replaced on the ground of toleration by necessity where it exists, with unyielding hostility to the spread of it on principle, I would in consideration, gladly agree that Judge Douglas should never be out and I never in an office so long as we both or either live."

Mr. Barrett, owner of the manuscript, writes in the book in which it is being published that "this long-forgotten speech marks a turning point in Lincoln's career" and that "in its brief paragraphs the last echo of the politician is lost in the resonance of the clearer note of Lincoln the statesman." His defeat for the senatorship, Mr. Barrett writes, "extinguished the last spark of ambition for political preferment, but left him firm in his determination to carry on the contest."

LINCOLN'S LAST SPEECH OF 1858 ADMITS DEFEAT

Closes Discussion Of
Campaign Against
Douglas

TURNING POINT
IN HIS CAREER

Manuscript Published
Now For First
Time

By the Associated Press

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COUSIN KEEPS PAPER

Lincoln himself kept it until after his first election to the presidency. When he was disposing of many possessions which he did not wish to take to Washington, it is said, he left with his wife's cousin, Mrs. Elizabeth Grimsley—"Cousin Lizzie Grimsley" as he called her—a carpetbag filled with notes for speeches.

He had received several threatening letters predicting that he would never be inaugurated, so he instructed Mrs. Grimsley to dispose of the manuscripts as she saw fit if he did not return to Springfield.

About five years later, after he was shot by Booth, Mrs. Grimsley distributed some of the speeches to his friends. Many others, it is reported, were burned by a servant, who thought them of no value.

Among those which were preserved was the Springfield speech, the text of which follows:

TEXT OF SPEECH

"My friends, today closes the discussions of this canvass. The planting and the culture are over and there remains but the preparation and the harvest.

"I stand here surrounded by friends—some political, all personal friends, I trust. May I be indulged, in this closing scene, to say a few words of myself. I have borne a laborious and, in some respects to myself, a painful part in the contest. Through all I have neither assailed nor wrestled with any part of the constitution. The legal right of the southern people to reclaim their fugitives I have constantly admitted. The legal right of Congress to interfere with their institution in the states I constantly denied. In resisting the spread of slavery to new territory and with that, what appear to me to be a tendency to subvert the first principle of free government itself, my whole effort has consisted:

LABOR FOR UNION

"To the best of my judgment I have labored for and not against the Union. As I have not felt, so I have not expressed any harsh sentiment toward our southern brethren. I have constantly declared as I really believed, the only differ-

(Continued on page 2, col. 2)

Douglas Denied Right Of Congress To Interfere In Slavery In South.

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Speech Left In Carpetbag.

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Lincoln himself kept it until after his first election to the Presidency. When he was disposing of many possessions which he did not wish to take to Washington, it is said, he left with his wife's cousin, Mrs. Elizabeth Grimsley—"Cousin Lizzie Grimsley," as he called her—a carpetbag filled with notes for speeches.

He had received several threatening letters predicting that he would never be inaugurated, so he instructed Mrs. Grimsley to dispose of the manuscripts as she saw fit if he did not return to Springfield.

Many Papers Burned.

About five years later, after he was shot by Booth, Mrs. Grimsley distributed some of the speeches to his friends. Many others, it is reported, were burned by a servant, who thought them of no value. Among those which were preserved were the Springfield speech, the text of which follows:

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stantly denied. In resisting the spread of slavery to new territory, and with that, what appears to me to be tendency to subvert the free people of the Government itself, my whole effort has consisted. To the best of my judgment, I have labored for and not against the Union. As I have not felt, so I have not expressed any harsh sentiment toward our Southern brethren. I have constantly declared, as I really believed, the only difference between them and us is the difference of circumstances.

Didn't Answer Accusations.

"I have meant to assail the motives of no party or individual and if I have in any instance (of which I am not conscious) departed from my purpose, I regret it.

"I have said that in some respects the contest has been painful to me. Myself and those with whom I act have been constantly accused of a purpose to destroy the Union; and bespattered with every imaginable odious epithet, and some who were friends, as it were, but yet have made themselves most active in this. I have cultivated patience and made no attempt at a retort.

"Ambition has been ascribed to me, God knows how sincerely I prayed from the first that this field of ambition might not be opened. I claim no insensibility to political honors, but today could the Missouri restriction be restored and the whole slavery question replaced on the old ground of toleration by necessity where it exists, with unyielding hostility to the spread of it, on principle, I would in consideration, gladly agree that Judge Douglas should never be out, and I never in, an office so long as we both or either live."

Marked Career's Turning Point.

Mr. Barrett, owner of the manuscript, writes in the book in which it is being published that "this long-forgotten speech marks a turning point in Lincoln's career," and that "in its brief paragraphs the last echo of the politician is lost in the resonance of the clearer note of Lincoln the statesman." His defeat for the Senatorship, Mr. Barrett writes, "extinguished the last spark of ambition for political preferment but left him firm in his determination to carry on the contest against slavery."

Lincoln's Closing Campaign Speech in 1858 Election Is Now Given Its First Publication

Address Said to Mark Turning Point in Career of Great Patriot.

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Lincoln himself kept it until after his first election to the presidency

Slavery Issue Dealt With on Eve of Defeat in Senatorial Contest.

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"I have meant to assail the motives of no party or individual and if I have any instance (of which I am not conscious) departed from my purpose, I regret it.

Refers to Virulent Attacks.

"I have said that in some respects contest has been painful to me, self and those with whom I act. I have been constantly accused of a purpose to destroy the union; and bespattered with every imaginable odious epi-

thet, and some who were friends, as it were but yesterday, have made themselves most active in this. I have cultivated patience and made no attempt at a retort.

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Turning Point in Career.

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spark of ambition for political preferment, but left him firm in his determination to carry on the contest against slavery."

FIND NEW SPEECH MADE BY LINCOLN WHEN PUBLIC CAREER SEEMED ENDED

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LABORED FOR UNION

To the best of my judgment I have labored for and not against the union. As I have not felt, so I have not expressed any harsh sentiment toward our southern brethren, for I have constantly declared, as I really believed, the only difference between them and us is the difference of circumstances.

"I have meant to assail the motives of no party or individual and if I have in any instance (of which I am not conscious) departed from my purpose, I regret it.

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Speech Left with Cousin.

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"My friends, today closes the discussion of this canvas. The planting and culture are over, and there remains but the preparation and the harvest.

Southerners' Right to Fugitives.

"I stand here surrounded by friends—some political, all personal friends, I trust. May I be indulged in this closing scene to say a few words of myself? I have borne a laborious, and in some respects, to myself, a painful part in the contest. Through all I have neither assailed nor wrestled with any part of the Constitution. The legal right of the Southern people to reclaim their fugitives I have constantly admitted. The legal right of Congress to interfere with their institution in the states is constantly denied. In resting the spread of slavery to new territory, and with that, what appears to me to be a tendency to subvert the first principle of free government itself, my whole effort has consisted. To the best of my judgment, I have labored for and not against the Union. As I have felt, so I have not expressed any harsh sentiment toward our Southern brethren. I have constantly declared, as I really believed, the only difference between them and us is the difference of circumstances.

Contest Painful to Lincoln.

"I have meant to assail the motives of no party or individual, and if I have in any instance (of which I am not conscious) departed from my purpose, I regret it.

"I have said that in some respects the contest has been painful to me. Myself and those with whom I act have been constantly accused of a purpose to destroy the Union and have been bespattered with ev-

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Lincoln's Speech In City, Published For First Time, Viewed As Turning Point

1915
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Manuscript Passed Many Hands.

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Recognizes Legal Right.

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"To the best of my judgment, I have labored for and not against the union. As I have not felt, so I have not expressed any harsh sentiment toward our southern brethren. I have constantly declared, as I really believed, the only difference between them and us is the difference of circumstances.

Tells Of Painful Contest.

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(Continued on Page 12, Column 7.)

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LINCOLN SAW HIS DEFEAT

SPEECH THAT SUMS UP HIS DOUGLAS CAMPAIGN BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

Long Hidden Manuscript of 1858
Address of Great Importance,
Students of Emancipator's
Career Say.

1925

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PASSED THROUGH MANY HANDS.

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SERVANT BURNED MANY SPEECHES.

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ADMITTED RIGHTS OF THE SOUTH.

"The legal right of the southern people to reclaim their fugitives I have constantly admitted. The legal right of congress to interfere with their institution in the states I constantly denied. In resisting the spread of slavery to new territory and with that, what appears to me, to be tendency to subvert the first principle of free government itself, my whole effort has consisted. To the best of my judgment I have labored for and not against the union. As I have not felt, so I have not expressed any harsh sentiment toward our southern brethren. I have constantly declared, as I really believed, the only difference between them and us is the difference of circumstances.

MEANT TO ASSAIL NONE.

"I have meant to assail the motives of no party or individual and if I have in any instance (of which I am not conscious) departed from my purpose, I regret it.

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TURNING POINT IN LINCOLN'S CAREER.

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A. LINCOLN'S NEW SPEECH

Never Before Made Public, Yet
Delivered in 1858.

REGARDED AS IMPORTANT

Address Was Made at Springfield
Shortly After Debates With
Stephen Douglas Dur-
ing Campaign.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The text of a speech made by Abraham Lincoln in Springfield, Ill., October 30, 1858, will be published tomorrow in the New York Times, which newspaper states the address has never before been made public.

The manuscript of the speech is said by the Times to be in possession of Oliver R. Barrett, Chicago attorney, who has given permission to the University of Chicago press to print it.

Students of Lincoln's career, it is stated, regard this speech highly important. It was made shortly after the debates between Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas had been concluded in their campaign for the senatorship from Illinois. The elections were held November 2 and it was said to be apparent to Lincoln when he delivered the address that his defeat was inevitable and his political career probably at an end.

In the period of almost sixty years which has elapsed since Lincoln's assassination, the manuscript of the speech passed thru many hands before it was brought to light by its present owner.

Lincoln himself kept it until after his first election to the presidency. When he was disposing of many possessions, which he did not wish to take to Washington, it is said, he left with his wife's cousin, Mrs. Elizabeth Grimsley—"Cousin Lizzie Grimsley" as he called her—a carpet bag filled with notes and speeches.

He had received several threatening letters predicting that he would never be inaugurated so he instructed Mrs. Grimsley to dispose of the manuscripts as she saw fit if he did not return to Springfield.

About five years later, after he was shot by Booth, Mrs. Grimsley distributed some of the speeches to his friends. Many others, it was reported, were burned by a servant who thought them of no value.

Lincoln's Springfield Address.

Among those which were preserved was the Springfield speech, the text of which follows:

"My friends, today closes the discussion of this canvass. The planting and the culture are over and there remains but the preparation for the harvest,

"I stand here surrounded by friends—some political, all personal friends, I trust. May I indulge in this closing scene to say a few words of myself. I have borne a laborious and in some respects to myself, a painful part in the contest. Thru all I have neither assailed nor wrestled with any part of the constitution. The legal right of the southern people to reclaim their fugitives I have constantly admitted. The legal right of congress to interfere with their institution in the states I constantly denied. In resisting the spread of slavery to new territory and with that, what appears to me to be tendency to subvert the first principle of free government itself, my

A. LINCOLN'S NEW SPEECH

(Continued from Page One.)

whole effort has consisted. To the best of my judgment, I have labored for and not against the union. As I have not felt, so I have not expressed any harsh sentiment toward our southern brethren, I have constantly declared, as I really believed, the only difference between them and us is the difference in circumstances.

"I have meant to assail the motives of no party nor individual and if I have in any instance (of which I am not conscious) departed from my purpose, I regret it.

Wrongfully Accused.

"I have said that in some respects the contest has been painful to me. I and those with whom I act have been constantly accused of a purpose to destroy the union, and bespattered with every imaginable odious epithet; and some who were friends, as it were but yesterday, have made themselves most active in this. I have cultivated patience and made no attempt at retort.

"Ambition has been ascribed to me; God knows how sincerely I prayed from the first that this field of ambition might not be opened. I claim no insensibility to political honors, but today could the Missouri restriction be restored and the whole slavery question be replaced on the old ground of toleration by necessity, where it exists, with unyielding hostility to the spread of it, one principle, I would in consideration, gladly agree that Judge Douglas should never be out, and I never in an office so long as we both or either live."

Mr. Barrett, owner of the manuscript, writes in the book in which it is being published, that "this long forgotten speech marks a turning point in Lincoln's career" and that "in its brief paragraphs, the last echo of the politician is lost in the resonance of the clearer note of Lincoln, the statesman." His defeat for the senatorship, Mr. Barrett writes, "extinguished the last spark of ambition for political preferment, but left him firm in his determination to carry on the contest against slavery."

Speech by Lincoln After Debates With Douglas in Senate Race Made Public

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The text of a speech made by Abraham Lincoln in Springfield, Ill., October 30, 1858, will be published tomorrow in the New York Times, which newspaper states the address never before has been made public.

The manuscript of the speech is said by the Times to be in possession of Oliver R. Barrett, Chicago attorney, who has given permission to the University of Chicago press to print it in a book with correlative material.

Students of Lincoln's career, it is stated, regard this speech of highest importance. It was made shortly after the debates between Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas had been concluded in their campaign for the senatorship from Illinois. The elections were held November 2 and it was said to be apparent to Lincoln when he delivered the address that his defeat was inevitable and his political career probably at an end.

In the period of almost sixty years which has elapsed since Lincoln's assassination, the manuscript of the speech passed through many hands before it was brought to light by its present owner.

Lincoln himself kept it until after his first election to the presidency. When he was disposing of many possessions which he did not wish to take to Washington, it is said, he left with his wife's cousin, Mrs. Elizabeth Grimsley—"Cousin Lizzie Grimsley," as he called her—a carpet bag filled with notes for speeches.

He had received several threatening letters predicting he never would be inaugurated, so he instructed Mrs. Grimsley to dispose of the manuscripts as she saw fit if he did not return to Springfield.

Others Burned, Report.

About five years later, after he was shot by Booth, Mrs. Grimsley distributed some of the speeches to his friends. Many others, it is reported, were burned by a servant who believed them of no value.

Among those which were preserved was the Springfield speech, the text of which follows:

"My friends, today closes the discussions of this canvass. The planting and culture are over and there remains but the preparation and the harvest.

"I stand here surrounded by friends—some political, all personal friends, I trust. May I be indulged in this closing scene to say a few words of myself.

"I have borne a laborious and, in some respects to myself, a painful part in the contest. Through all I have neither assailed nor wrestled with any part of the constitution. The legal right of the southern people to reclaim their fugitives I have constantly admitted.

"The legal right of congress to interfere with their institution in the states I constantly denied. In resisting the spread of slavery to new territory and with that, which ap-

have constantly declared, as I really believed, the only difference between them and us is the difference of circumstances.

"I have meant to assail the motives of no party or individual and if I have in any instance (of which I am not conscious) departed from my purpose, I regret it.

"I have said that in some respects the contest has been painful to me. Myself and those with whom I act have been constantly accused of a purpose to destroy the union; and bespattered with every imaginable odious epithet; and some who were friends, as it were but yesterday, have made themselves most active in this. I have cultivated patience and made no attempt at a retort.

"Prayed From the First."

"Ambition has been ascribed to me. God knows how sincerely I prayed from the first that this field of ambition might not be opened. I claim no insensibility to political honors, but today could the Missouri restriction be restored and the whole slavery question replaced on the old ground of toleration by necessity where it exists, with unyielding hostility to the spread of it, on principle, I would in consideration gladly agree that Judge Douglas should never be out, and I never in, an office so long as we both or either live."

Mr. Barrett, owner of the manuscript, writes in the book in which it is being published that "this long forgotten speech marks a turning point in Lincoln's career" and that "in its brief paragraphs, the last echo of the politician is lost in the resonance of the clearer note of Lincoln, the statesman."

"Not Against Union."

"To the best of my judgment I have labored for and not against the union. As I have not felt, so I have not expressed any harsh sentiment toward our southern brethren. I

Address by Lincoln in 1858 Made Public for First Time

Delivered After Campaign for
Illinois Senatorship Ended,
It Marked Turning Point in
Emancipator's Career.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The text of a speech made by Abraham Lincoln in Springfield, Ill., Oct. 30, 1858, will be published tomorrow in The New York Times, which newspaper states that the address has never before been made public.

The manuscript of the speech is said by The Times to be in possession of Oliver R. Barrett, Chicago attorney, who has given permission to the University of Chicago Press to print it in a book of correlative material.

Students of Lincoln's career, it is stated, regard this speech as highly important. It was made shortly

after the debates between Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas had been concluded in their campaigns for the Illinois senatorship. The elections were held Nov. 2, and it was said to be apparent to Lincoln when he delivered the address that his defeat was inevitable and his political career probably at an end.

Through Many Hands

In the period of almost 60 years which has elapsed since Lincoln's assassination the manuscript of the speech passed through many hands before it was brought to light by its present owner.

Lincoln himself kept it until after his first election to the presidency. When he was disposing of his many possessions which he did not wish to take to Washington, it is said, he left with his wife's cousin, Mrs. Elizabeth Grimsley—Cousin Lizzie Grimsley—as he called her, a carpet bag filled with notes for speeches.

He had received several threatening letters predicting that he would

(Continued on Page 9, Column 2)

never be inaugurated, so he instructed Mrs. Grimsley to dispose of the manuscripts as she saw fit if he did not return to Springfield.

Speeches Distributed

About five years later, after he was shot by Booth, Mrs. Grimsley distributed some of the speeches to his friends. Many others, it is reported, were burned by a servant who thought them of no value.

Among those which were preserved was the Springfield speech, the text of which follows:

"My friends: Today closes the discussions of this canvass. The planting and the culture are over and there remains but the preparation and the harvest.

"I stand here surrounded by friends—some political, all personal friends, I trust. May I be indulged, in this closing scene, to say a few words of myself? I have borne a laborious, and, in some respects to myself, a painful part in the contest. Through all I have neither assailed nor wrestled with any part of the constitution. The legal right of the southern people to reclaim their fugitives I have constantly admitted. The legal right of congress to interfere with their institution in the states I constantly denied. In resisting the spread of slavery to new territory, and, with that, what appears to me to be tendency to subvert the first principle of free government itself, my whole effort has consisted. To the best of my judgment I have labored for and not against the Union. As I have not felt, so I have not expressed any harsh sentiment toward our southern brethren. I have constantly declared, as I really believed, the only difference between them and us is the difference of circumstances.

"I have meant to assail the motives of no party or individual, and if I have in any instance (of which I am not conscious) departed from my purpose, I regret it.

Cultivated Patience.

"I have said that in some respects the contest has been painful to me. Myself and those with whom I act have been constantly accused of a purpose to destroy the Union and bespattered with every imaginable odious epithet; and some who were friends, and it were but yesterday, have made themselves most active in this. I have cultivated patience and, made no attempt at a retort.

"Ambition has been ascribed to me, God knows how sincerely I prayed from the first that this field of ambition might not be opened. I claim no insensibility to political honors, but today, could the Missouri restriction be restored and the whole slavery question replaced on the old ground of toleration by necessity where it exists, with unyielding hostility to the spread of it, on principle, I would, in consideration, gladly agree that Judge Douglas should never be out, and I never in, an office so long as we both or either live."

Mr. Barrett, owner of the manuscript, writes in the book in which it is being published "that this long-forgotten speech marks a turning point in Lincoln's career" and that "in its brief paragraphs the last echo of the politician is lost in the resonance of the clear note of Lincoln the statesman."

His defeat for the senatorship, Mr. Barrett writes, "extinguished the last spark of ambition for political preferment, but left him firm in his determination to carry on the contest against slavery."

The Grand Rapids Herald
Feb 12, 1920

MANUSCRIPT OF LINCOLN FOUND

*Speech of Emancipator is
Brought to Light*

*Delivered as Defeat for
Senate Impends*

*Regarded as Turning Point in
His Career*

[BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE]

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In the period of almost sixty years, which has elapsed since Lincoln's assassination the manuscript of the speech passed through many hands before it was brought to light by its present owner.

Lincoln himself kept it until after his first election to the Presidency. When he was disposing of

many possessions which he did not wish to take to Washington, it is said, he left with his wife's cousin, Mrs. Elizabeth Grimsley—"Cousin Lizzie Grimsley" as he called her—a carpetbag filled with notes for speeches.

He had received several threatening letters predicting that he would never be inaugurated so he instructed Mrs. Grimsley to dispose of the manuscripts as she saw fit if he did not return to Springfield.

About five years later, after he was shot by Booth, Mrs. Grimsley distributed some of the speeches to his friends. Many others, it is reported, were burned by a servant who thought them of no value.

Among those which were preserved was the Springfield speech, the text of which follows:

TEXT OF SPEECH

"My friends, today closes the discussions of this canvass. The planting and the culture are over and there remains but the preparation and the harvest.

"I stand here surrounded by friends—some political, all personal friends, I trust. May I be indulged in this closing scene, to say a few words of myself. I have borne a laborious and, in some respects to myself, a painful part in the contest. Through all I have neither assailed nor wrestled with any part of the Constitution. The legal right of the Southern people to reclaim their fugitives I have constantly admitted. The legal right of Congress to interfere with their institution in the States I constantly denied.

"In resisting the spread of slavery to new territory and with that, what appears to me to be tendency to subvert the first principle of free government itself, my whole effort has consisted. To the best of my judgment I have labored for and not against the Union. And I have not felt, so I have not expressed any harsh sentiment toward our southern brethren, I have constantly declared, as I really believed, the only difference between them and us is the difference of circumstances.

CULTIVATES PATIENCE

"I have meant to assail the motives of no party or individual, and if I have in any instance (of which I am not conscious) de-

parted from my purpose, I regret it.

"I have said that in some respects the contest has been painful to me. Myself and those with whom I act have been constantly accused of a purpose to destroy the Union; and bespattered with every imaginable odious epithet; and some who were friends, as it were, but yesterday have themselves been most active in this. I have cultivated patience and made no attempt at retort.

"Ambition has been ascribed to me. God knows how sincerely I prayed from the first that this field of ambition might not be opened. I claim no insensibility to political honors, but today could the Missouri restriction be restored and the whole slavery question be replaced on the old ground of toleration by necessity where it exists, with unyielding hostility to the spread of it on principle, I would in consideration gladly agree that Judge Douglas should never be out and I never in an office so long as we both or either live."

Mr. Barrett, owner of the manuscript, writes in the book in which it is being published that "this long-forgotten speech marks a turning point in Lincoln's career," and "in its brief paragraphs the last echo of the politician is lost in the resonance of the clearer note of Lincoln, the statesman."

His defeat for the Senatorship, Mr. Barrett writes, "extinguished the last spark of ambition for political preferment, but left him firm in his determination to carry on the contest against slavery."

NEW LINCOLN UNPUBLISHED SPEECH BARED

Address Made After Debates
With Douglas Reveals Fear
Career Was Ended in 1858

1915

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The legal right of the southern people to reclaim their fugitives I have constantly admitted.

The legal right of Congress to interfere with their institution in the states I constantly denied.

LABORED FOR UNION.

In resisting the spread of slavery to new territory and with that, what appears to me to be a tendency to subvert the first principle of free government itself, my whole effort has consisted. To the best of my judgment I have labored for and not against the Union. As I have not felt, so I have not expressed any harsh sentiment toward our southern brethren. I have constantly declared, as I really believed, the only difference between them and us is the difference of circumstances.

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Lincoln's Final Oration In Senatorial Campaign Hidden 60 Years, Public

**Emancipator, Few Days Before Voters Discarded Him
For Judge Douglas, Expressed Wish That Whole
Slavery Question Be Replaced on Old Ground of
"Toleration"**

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was inevitable and his political career probably at an end.

Hidden 60 Years

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(Continued on Second Page)

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Text of New Speech

Among those which were preserved was the Springfield speech, the text of which follows:—

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If Any Assault of Motives, Regret

"I have meant to assail the motives of no party or individual and if I have in any instance (of which I am not conscious) departed from my purpose, I regret it.

"I have said that in some respects the contest has been painful to me. Myself and those with whom I act have been constantly accused of a purpose to destroy the Union; and bespattered with every imaginable odious epithet; and some who were friends, as it were but yesterday, have made themselves most active in this. I have cultivated patience and made no attempt at a retort.

"Ambition has been ascribed to me. God knows how sincerely I prayed from the first that this field of ambition might not be opened. I claim no insensibility to political honors; but today could the Missouri restriction be restored and the whole slavery question replaced on the old ground of 'toleration' by necessity where it exists, with unyielding hostility to the spread of it, on principle, I would in consideration, gladly agree that Judge Douglas should never be out, and I never in, an office so long as we both or either live."

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Early Unpublished Speech of Lincoln Bared on Eve of Birth Anniversary

Address Made After Debates
With Douglas Reveals Fear
Career Was Ended in 1858

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Students of Lincoln's career, it is stated, regard this speech highly important.

FEARED END OF CAREER.

It was made shortly after the debates between Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas had been concluded in their campaign for the Senatorship from Illinois. The elections were held November 2 and it was said to be apparent to Lincoln when he delivered the address that his defeat was inevitable and his political career probably at an end.

The text of the speech follows:

My friends, today closes the discussion of this canvass. The planting and the culture are over and there remains but the preparation and the harvest.

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ADDRESS OF LINCOLN NEVER PUBLISHED BROUGHT TO LIGHT

N Y Times
Final Speech in 1858 Campaign
for Senator Marked Turning
Point in His Career.

OWNED BY CHICAGO LAWYER

Feb. 12 1925
Manuscript Was Left in Carpet-
bag With Cousin as Lincoln
Started for Capital.

BARELY SAVED FROM FIRE

Last Echo of Emancipator as a
Politician Lost in the Clearer
Note of the Statesman.

Not quite sixty years after the assassination of Abraham Lincoln there, has come to public view an utterance of the martyred President which dates back to the tempestuous days of his debates with Stephen A. Douglas. It is the text of a speech, hitherto unpublished; a speech which he made in Springfield, Ill., Oct. 30, 1858, after the debates were finished, and as that famous campaign for the Senatorship from Illinois was ending.

This document, as important to students of Lincoln's career as a lost manuscript by Shakespeare would be to the English scholar, has been in the possession of a Chicago attorney. He has consented to its publication by the University of Chicago Press, which is issuing the volume with illustrations and correlative material.

After Lincoln's election, when disposing of various things which he did not care to take to Washington, he left with his wife's cousin, Mrs. Elizabeth Grimsley—"Cousin Lizzie Grimsley," as he always referred to her—a carpetbag full of manuscripts, notes for speeches, to be cared for until his return to Springfield.

There was a tone of sadness about his call, for he had received several letters threatening his life and predicting that he would never be inaugurated. Although he tried to laugh the matter off, he nevertheless told Cousin Lizzie that if he ever returned to Springfield he would claim his "literary bureau," as he called it—if not, she was to make whatever disposition of its contents she deemed proper.

About five years later Lincoln's gloomy intimations were fulfilled and the bag, which had not been opened in the meantime, was remembered. Mrs. Grimsley brought it out and gave the manuscripts of several of the speeches

to close friends as mementos of the martyred President. Not many, however, for in an evil hour a servant in the Grimsley household, thinking the bag contained refuse papers of no value, emptied its contents in the fire. One of these, the manuscript of the last speech in the campaign of 1858, after passing through several hands and disappearing in the meantime, was finally brought to light by the present owner and published by the University of Chicago, through its University Press.

The deeper significance of the speech cannot be understood by the reader of today unless he knows something of its antecedents. The debates had closed Oct. 16. The election was set for Nov. 2. By the end of October it had become apparent to Lincoln and his associates that his defeat was inevitable.

It had been brought about largely by the efforts of some of his former friends—of whom the book now published gives two of the names. With this result staring him in the face, and with what he considered the close of his public career at hand, Lincoln arose in Springfield before a crowd, reported to be some 10,000 people, to ring down the curtain on his own contest for Senator.

Lincoln's Speech.

But first he wrote a text upon which to rely as he faced his audience. And this is the document penned by that immortal hand:

"My friends, today closes the discussions of this canvass. The planting and the culture are over and there remains but the preparation and the harvest.

"I stand here surrounded by friends—some political, all personal friends, I trust. May I be indulged, in this closing scene, to say a few words of myself? I have borne a laborious and, in some respects to myself, a painful part in the

contest. Through all I have neither assailed nor wrestled with any part of the Constitution. The legal right of the Southern people to reclaim their fugitives I have constantly admitted. The legal right of Congress to interfere with their institution in the States I have constantly denied. In resisting the spread of slavery to new territory and with that, what appears to me to be a tendency to subvert the first principle of free government itself, my whole effort has consisted. To the best of my judgment I have labored for and not against the Union. As I have not felt, so I have not expressed any harsh sentiment toward our Southern brethren. I have constantly declared, as I really believed, the only difference between them and us is the difference of circumstances.

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"Ambition has been ascribed to me.

God knows how sincerely I prayed from the first that this field of ambition might not be opened. I claim no insensibility to political honors; but today could the Missouri restriction be restored, and the whole slavery question replaced on the old ground of 'toleration' by necessity where it exists, with unyielding hostility to the spread of it, on principle, I would, in consideration, gladly agree that Judge Douglas should never be out, and I never in, an office so long as we both or either live."

Disclosed the Statesman.

Oliver R. Barrett, the Chicago attorney in whose collection of Lincolniana the speech has been, writes for the book an introduction in which he remarks that "in the election of 1858 Lincoln met defeat, but the ordeal that singed the politician disclosed the statesman." Mr. Barrett adds that "this long-forgotten speech marks a turning point in Lincoln's career" and that "in its brief paragraphs the last echo of Lincoln the politician is lost in the resonance of the clearer note of Lincoln the statesman. * * * It was penned in the shadow of defeat, a defeat encompassed by those whom he had loved and trusted, a defeat that extinguished the last spark of ambition for political preferment, but left him firm in his determination to carry on the contest against slavery."

The book also contains a letter from John H. Morgan of Petersburg, Ill., who heard the speech and tells interesting incidents of the occasion. A still more vivid impression is given in an account in The Springfield Journal of Nov. 1, 1858, a reproduction of which appears in the volume just issued. It tells of the arrival of a train containing 4,000 passengers and drawn by two locomotives, the cars decorated with flags and the first coach bearing the

words: "A. Lincoln, the Pride of Illinois."

"Altogether," concludes The Journal's reporter, "it was a magnificent demonstration and has prepared our friends for victory and our opponents for defeat."

Yet Lincoln knew when he rose to his feet that it was he who was to suffer defeat and a few days later he wrote, "I now sink out of sight and shall be forgotten."

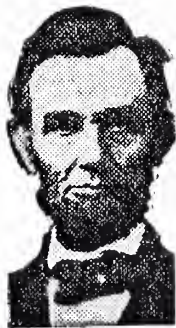
The next two years were to tell a different story.

SPEECH GIVEN BY LINCOLN IN '58 IS REVEALED

Marks Turning Point In His Career.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The text of a speech by Abraham Lincoln at Springfield, Ill., Oct. 30, 1858, was published this morning in the New York Times. The newspaper says the address has never before been made public.



A. Lincoln.

The manuscript of the speech is said by the Times to be in possession of Oliver R. Barrett, Chicago attorney, who has given permission to the University of Chicago press to print it in a book with correlative material.

Students of Lincoln's career, it is said, regard this speech as highly important. It was made shortly after the debates between Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas had been concluded in their campaign for the senatorship from Illinois. It was said to be apparent to Lincoln that his defeat was inevitable and his political career at an end.

In Many Hands.

In the sixty years since Lincoln's assassination, the manuscript of the speech passed through many hands before it was brought to light by its present owner.

Lincoln himself kept it until after his first election to the presidency. When he was disposing of many possessions he did not wish to take to Washington, he left with his wife's cousin, Mrs. Elizabeth Grimsley—"Cousin Lizzie Grimsley," as he called her—a carpet bag filled with notes for speeches.

He had received several threatening letters, predicting he would never be inaugurated, so he instructed Mrs. Grimsley to dispose of the manuscripts as she saw fit, if he did not return to Springfield.

About five years later, after he was shot, Mrs. Grimsley distributed some of the speeches to his friends. Many others, it is reported, were burned by a servant who thought them of no value.

Text of Speech.

Among those preserved was the Springfield speech, the text of which follows:

"My friends, today closes the discussions of this canvass. The planting and the culture are over and there remains but the preparation and the harvest.

"I stand here surrounded by friends—some political; all personal friends, I trust. May I be indulged in, in this closing scene, to say a few words of myself. I have borne a laborious and, in some respects to myself, a painful part in the contest. Through all I have neither assailed nor wrestled with any part of the constitution. The legal right of the southern people to reclaim their fugitives I have constantly admitted. The legal right of congress to interfere with their institution in the states I constantly denied. In resisting the spread of slavery to new territory and, with that, what appears to me to be a tendency to subvert the first principal of free government itself, my whole effort has consisted. To the best of my judgment I have labored for and not against the Union. As I have not felt none, so I have not expressed any harsh sentiment toward our southern brethren. I have constantly declared, as I really believed, the only difference between them and us is the difference of circumstances.

"Contest Has Been Painful."

"I have meant to assail the motives of no party or individual and, if I have, in any instance of which I am not conscious, departed from my purpose, I regret it.

"I have said that in some respects the contest has been painful to me. Myself, and those with whom I act, have been constantly accused of a purpose to destroy the union and have been spattered with every imaginable odious epithet; and some who were friends have made themselves most active in this. I have cultivated patience and made no attempt at a retort.

"Ambition has been ascribed to me. God knows how sincerely I prayed from the first that this field of ambition might not be opened. I claim no insensibility to political honors; but today, could the Missouri restriction be restored and the whole slavery question replaced on the old ground of toleration by necessity where it exists, with unyielding hostility to the spread of it, on principle, I would gladly agree that Judge Douglas should never be out, and I never in, an office so long as both or either live."

Mr. Barrett, owner of the manuscript, written in the book in which it is being published that "this long forgotten speech marks a turning point in Lincoln's career" and that, "in its brief paragraphs the last echo of the politician is lost in the resonance of the clearer note of Lincoln, the statesman."

ADDRESS OF LINCOLN NEVER PUBLISHED BROUGHT TO LIGHT

Final Speech in 1858 Campaign
for Senator Marked Turning
Point in His Career.

OWNED BY CHICAGO LAWYER

Manuscript Was Left in Carpet-
bag With Cousin as Lincoln
Started for Capital.

BARELY SAVED FROM FIRE

Last Echo of Emancipator as a
Politician Lost in the Clearer
Note of the Statesman.

Not quite sixty years after the assassination of Abraham Lincoln there has come to public view an utterance of the martyred President which dates back to the tempestuous days of his debates with Stephen A. Douglas. It is the text of a speech, hitherto unpublished; a speech which he made in Springfield, Ill., Oct. 30, 1858, after the debates were finished, and as that famous campaign for the Senatorship from Illinois was ending.

This document, as important to students of Lincoln's career as a lost manuscript by Shakespeare would be to the English scholar, has been in the possession of a Chicago attorney. He has consented to its publication by the University of Chicago Press, which is issuing the volume with illustrations and correlative material.

After Lincoln's election, when disposing of various things which he did not care to take to Washington, he left with his wife's cousin, Mrs. Elizabeth Grimsley—"Cousin Lizzie Grimsley," as he always referred to her—a carpetbag full of manuscripts, notes for speeches, to be cared for until his return to Springfield.

There was a tone of sadness about his call, for he had received several letters threatening his life and predicting that he would never be inaugurated. Although he tried to laugh the matter off, he nevertheless told Cousin Lizzie that if he ever returned to Springfield he would claim his "literary bureau," as he called it—if not, she was to make whatever disposition of its contents she deemed proper.

About five years later Lincoln's gloomy intimations were fulfilled and the bag, which had not been opened in the meantime, was remembered. Mrs. Grimsley brought it out and gave the manuscripts of several of the speeches to close friends as mementos of the martyred President. Not many, however, for in an evil hour a servant in the Grimsley household, thinking the bag contained refuse papers of no value, emptied its contents in the fire. One of these, the manuscript of the last speech in the campaign of 1858, after passing through several hands and disappearing in the meantime, was finally brought to light by the present owner and published by the University of Chicago, through its University Press.

The deeper significance of the speech cannot be understood by the reader of today unless he knows something of its antecedents. The debates had closed Oct. 16. The election was set for Nov. 2. By the end of October it had become apparent to Lincoln and his associates that his defeat was inevitable. It had been brought about largely by the efforts of some of his former friends—of whom the book now published gives two of the names. With this result staring him in the face, and with what he considered the close of his public career at hand, Lincoln arose in Springfield before a crowd, reported to be some 10,000 people, to ring down the curtain on his own contest for Senator.

Lincoln's Speech.

But first he wrote a text upon which to rely as he faced his audience. And this is the document penned by that immortal hand:

"My friends, today closes the discussions of this canvass. The planting and the culture are over and there remains but the preparation and the harvest.

"I stand here surrounded by friends—some political, all personal friends, I trust. May I be indulged, in this closing scene, to say a few words of myself? I have borne a laborious and, in some respects to myself, a painful part in the

contest. Through all I have neither assailed nor wrestled with any part of the Constitution. The legal right of the Southern people to reclaim their fugitives I have constantly admitted. The legal right of Congress to interfere with their institution in the States I have constantly denied. In resisting the spread of slavery to new territory and with that, what appears to me to be a tendency to subvert the first principle of free government itself, my whole effort has consisted. To the best of my judgment I have labored for and not against the Union. As I have not felt, so I have not expressed any harsh sentiment toward our Southern brethren. I have constantly declared, as I really believed, the only difference between them and us is the difference of circumstances.

"I have meant to assail the motives of no party or individual, and if I have in any instance (of which I am not conscious) departed from my purpose, I regret it.

"I have said that in some respects the contest has been painful to me. Myself and those with whom I act have been constantly accused of a purpose to destroy the Union; and bespattered with every imaginable odious epithet; and some who were friends, as it were but yesterday, have made themselves most active in this. I have cultivated patience and made no attempt at a retort.

"Ambition has been ascribed to me.

God knows how sincerely I prayed from the first that this field of ambition might not be opened. I claim no insensibility to political honors; but today could the Missouri restriction be restored, and the whole slavery question replaced on the old ground of 'toleration' by necessity where it exists, with unyielding hostility to the spread of it, on principle, I would, in consideration, gladly agree that Judge Douglas should never be out, and I never in, an office so long as we both or either live."

Disclosed the Statesman.

Oliver R. Barrett, the Chicago attorney in whose collection of Lincolniana the speech has been, writes for the book an introduction in which he remarks that "in the election of 1858 Lincoln met defeat, but the ordeal that slung the politician disclosed the statesman." Mr. Barrett adds that "this long-forgotten speech marks a turning point in Lincoln's career" and that "in its brief paragraphs the last echo of Lincoln the politician is lost in the resonance of the clearer note of Lincoln the statesman. * * * It was penned in the shadow of defeat, a defeat encompassed by those whom he had loved and trusted, a defeat that extinguished the last spark of ambition for political preferment, but left him firm in his determination to carry on the contest against slavery."

The book also contains a letter from John H. Morgan of Petersburg, Ill., who heard the speech and tells interesting incidents of the occasion. A still more vivid impression is given in an account in *The Springfield Journal* of Nov. 1, 1858, a reproduction of which appears in the volume just issued. It tells of the arrival of a train containing 4,000 passengers and drawn by two locomotives, the cars decorated with flags and the first coach bearing the

words: "A. Lincoln, the Pride of Illinois."

"Altogether," concludes *The Journal's* reporter, "it was a magnificent demonstration and has prepared our friends for victory and our opponents for defeat."

Yet Lincoln knew when he rose to his feet that it was he who was to suffer defeat and a few days later he wrote, "I now sink out of sight and shall be forgotten."

The next two years were to tell a different story.

Lincoln's 'Lost' Speech Found

Old Manuscript Gives Key to Career of Emancipator

FROM THE JOURNAL'S NEW YORK BUREAU

New York—Not quite 60 years after the assassination of Abraham Lincoln there has come to public view an utterance of the martyred president which dates back to the tempestuous days of his debates with Stephen A. Douglas. It is the text of a speech, hitherto unpublished; a speech which he made in Springfield, Ill., Oct. 30, 1858, after the debates were finished, and as that famous campaign for the senatorship from Illinois was ending.

After Lincoln's election to the presidency he left with his wife's cousin, Mrs. Elizabeth Grimsley—"Cousin Lizzie Grimsley," as he always referred to her—a carpetbag full of manuscripts, notes for speeches, to be cared for until his return to Springfield.

Had Hint of Tragedy

There was a tone of sadness about this, for he had received several letters threatening his life. Although he tried to laugh the matter off, he nevertheless told Cousin Lizzie that if he ever returned to Springfield he would claim his "literary bureau," if not, she was to make whatever disposition of its contents she deemed proper.

About five years later Lincoln's gloomy intimations were fulfilled. Mrs. Grimsley gave the manuscripts of several of the speeches to close friends as mementoes.

One of these, the manuscript of the last speech in the campaign of 1858, has finally come to light.

Knew Defeat Awaited

The deeper significance of the speech cannot be understood by the reader of today unless he knows something of its antecedents. The debates had closed Oct. 16. The election was set for Nov. 2. By the end of October it had become apparent to Lincoln and his associates that his defeat was inevitable. It had been brought about largely by the efforts of some of his former friends—of whom the book now published names two. With this result staring him in the face, and with what he considered the close of his public career at hand, Lincoln arose in Springfield before a crowd, reported to be some 10,000 people, to ring down the curtain on his own contest for senator.

But first he wrote a text upon which to rely as he faced his audience. This is the document penned by that immortal hand:

"My friends, today closes the discussions of this canvass. The planting and the culture are over and there remains but the preparation and harvest.

Never Questioned Constitution

"I stand here surrounded by friends—some political, all personal friends, I trust. May I be indulged, in this closing scene, to say a few words of myself? I have borne a laborious and, in some respects to myself, a painful part in the contest. Through all I have neither assailed nor wgestled with any part of the constitution. The legal right of the southern people to reclaim their fugitives I have constantly admitted. The legal right of congress to interfere with their institutions in the states I have constantly denied. In resisting the spread of slavery to new territory and with that, what appears to me to be a tendency to subvert the first principles of free government itself, my whole effort has consisted. To the best of my judgment I have labored for and not against the Union. As I have not felt, so I have not expressed any harsh sentiment toward our southern brethren. I have meant to assail the motives of no party or individual, and if I have in any instance (of which I am not conscious) departed from my purpose, I regret it.

Contest Painful Personally

"I have said that in some respects the contest has been painful to me. Myself and those with

whom I act have been constantly accused of a purpose to destroy the Union; and bespattered with every imaginable odious epithet; and some who were friends, as it were but yesterday, have made themselves most active in this. I have cultivated patience and made no attempt at a retort.

"Ambition has been ascribed to me. God knows how sincerely I prayed from the first that this field of ambition might not be opened. I claim no insensibility to political honors; but today could the Missouri restriction be restored and the whole slavery question replaced on the old ground of 'toleration' by necessity where it exists, with unyielding hostility to the spread of it, on principle, I would, in consideration, gladly agree that Judge Douglas should never be out, and I never in, an office so long as we both or either live."

Turning Point of Career

Oliver Barrett, the Chicago attorney in whose collection of Lincolniana the speech has been, writes that "in the election of 1858 Lincoln met defeat, but the ordeal that singed the politician disclosed the statesman."

Mr. Barrett adds that "this long forgotten speech marks a turning point in Lincoln's career" and that "in its brief paragraphs the last echo of Lincoln the politician is lost in the resonance of the clearer note of Lincoln the statesman."

Lincoln knew when he rose to his feet that it was he who was to suffer defeat and a few days later he wrote, "I now sink out of sight and shall be forgotten."

The next two years were to tell a different story.

Lincoln's "Lost" Address Shows Birth of Statesman

Newly Discovered Speech Delivered in 1858 in Shadow of Defeat for Senate Considered Turning Point in Career

"Ambition has been ascribed to me. God knows how sincerely I prayed from the first that this field of ambition might not be opened. I claim no insensibility to political honors; but today, could the Missouri restriction be restored and the whole slavery question replaced on the old ground of 'toleration' by necessity where it exists, with unyielding hostility to the spread of it, on principle, I would, in consideration, gladly agree that Judge Douglas should never be out and I never in an office so long as we both or either live."

Thus reads a paragraph from a long-lost, long-forgotten speech of Abraham Lincoln. It was delivered in Springfield, Ill., on October 30, 1858, a few days before the election for United States Senator in which he was defeated by Judge Douglas.

It is perhaps the only important public utterance of Lincoln that has not hitherto appeared in print, and was discovered but recently. The martyred President, fortunately for posterity,

considered it of sufficient importance to write it out in longhand. The copy was delivered to "Cousin Lizzie Grimsley" for safe-keeping. For many years she had this important bit of Lincolniana and none knew of its existence, although it had been said that in this speech there was shown the passing of the politician and the birth of the statesman.

In an introduction to the publication of this speech by the University of Chicago Press—under the title of "Lincoln's Last Speech in Springfield in the Campaign of 1858"—Oliver R. Barrett has laid the background for the time and occasion when this speech was delivered. He says:

"In the election of 1858 Lincoln met defeat, but the ordeal that singed the politician disclosed the statesman.

"It is of interest that the speech delivered by Abraham Lincoln on October 30, 1858, should be now first published. But of deeper interest is

the recognition that this long-forgotten speech marks the turning point in Lincoln's career; that in its brief paragraphs the last echo of Lincoln the politician is lost in the resonance of the clearer note of Lincoln the statesman.

"Lincoln accepted the nomination of his party for Senator, with the declaration which startled his friends more than it disturbed his enemies:

"A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this Government cannot endure permanently, half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved—I do not expect the house to fall—but I do expect it will cease to be divided!"

"Lincoln in that campaign made more than one hundred speeches and visited every part of the State, traveling in slow conveyances and living in crowded taverns. After a hundred consecutive days of excitement, of intense mental strain, of unremitting bodily exertion, after speech-making and parades, music and bonfires, he turned homeward for the 'rally' at Springfield. But before his speech had been written he had learned that some of his former friends and associates were making a determined effort to defeat him. We cannot at this date complete the record of defections which were then known to him and referred to in his speech.

"Thus it was that Lincoln, worn by the exertions of his campaign, came to face his defeat, powerless to avert what seemed a certain and crushing end to his ambition. But a closing rally had been widely heralded—he must speak again before a gathering of vociferous Republicans, in whose enthusiasm the intuition of defeat found no lodgment. And so he came to write this speech, and it was penned in the shadow of defeat, a defeat encompassed by those whom we loved and trusted, a defeat that extinguished

the last spark of ambition for political preferment, but left him firm in the determination to carry on the contest against slavery."

Text of Lincoln's Speech

Mr. Lincoln's speech, in full, as it appears in this old, but newly-discovered manuscript, is as follows:

My friends, today closes the discussions of this canvass. The planting and the culture are over, and there remains but the preparation and the harvest.

I stand here surrounded by friends—some political, all personal friends, I trust. May I be indulged in this closing scene to say a few words of myself? I have borne a laborious and in some respects, to myself, a painful part in the contest. Through all I have neither assailed nor wrestled with any part of the Constitution. The legal right of the Southern people to reclaim their fugitives I have constantly admitted. The legal right of Congress to interfere with their

institution in the States I have constantly denied. In resisting the spread of slavery to new territory and with that what appears to me to be a tendency to subvert the first principle of free government itself my whole effort has consisted. To the best of my judgment I have labored for and not against the Union. As I have not felt so I have not expressed any harsh sentiments toward our Southern brethren. I have constantly declared, as I really believed, the only difference between them and us is the difference of circumstances.

I have meant to assail the motives of no party or individual; and if I have in any instance (of which I am not conscious) departed from my purpose I regret it.

I have said that in some respects the contest has been painful to me. Myself and those with whom I act have been constantly accused of a purpose to destroy the Union; and bespattered with every imaginable odious epithet, and some who were friends, as it were but yesterday, have made themselves most active in this. I have cultivated patience and made no attempt at a retort.

Ambition has been ascribed to me. God knows how sincerely I prayed from the first that this field of ambition might not be opened. I claim no insensibility to political honors; but today, could the Missouri restriction be restored and the whole slavery question replaced on the old ground of "toleration" by necessity where it exists, with unyielding hostility to the spread of it, on principle, I would, in consideration, gladly agree that Judge Douglas should never be out and I never in an office so long as we be both or either live.

A letter from John H. Morgan, of Petersburg, Ill., who was at Springfield on the Saturday when Lincoln made the address and remembered parts but not all of the speech, contributes the following to the circumstances under which it was delivered:

"The speaker's stand was erected against the State House fence. Lincoln stood six or eight feet south of the corner. On the stand with him were John M. Palmer and S. M. Cullom. There were 500 or 600 men standing on the east side and the crowd overflowed around the corner, to the north side. There was a well-dressed, self-important looking man on a fine horse who pushed his way in, up close to Lincoln, and when Lincoln said he was not in favor with interfering with slavery where it then existed, this man interrupted with an offensive remark in a loud voice, so all could hear.

Lincoln stopped without replying, looked the man in the eyes with a sad, pitiful look as if he felt sorry for him. The man hung his head, turning to get away, but the crowd held him. Lincoln continued his talk as if he had not been interrupted.

"At that time Senator Tom Corwin, of Ohio, was considered the greatest orator in the country, and before Lincoln spoke word was passed around that Tom Corwin was speaking. I and many others went down to see the famous Tom Corwin. When I got there I knew the man, a pettifogging shyster

from Petersburg, Tom Cowan. I so announced it, but several men turned on me and declared it was Tom Corwin. The old scalawag was very witty and kept them highly amused. I said no more and they thought they were listening to a great man."

The volume contains a facsimile of the first page of the Lincoln manuscript and various illustrations from prints and contemporaneous newspaper accounts of the occasion of the "lost" speech's delivery.

Fac-Simile of Lincoln's Lost Speech

My friends, today close the discussion of the
canon. The planting and the culture are over,
and there remains but the preparation, now
the harvest.

I stand here surrounded by friends—some
political, all personal friends. I think they
I be forgiven, in this closing scene, to say a
few words of myself. I have borne a labor-
ous, and in some respects to myself, a painful
part in the contest. Though all, I have never
thus assailed me, whether with any part of
the Constitution. The legal right of the Southern
people to reclaim their fugitives, I have constantly
admitted. The legal right of Congress to interfere
with ^{the institution} slavery, in the States, I have constantly denied.
In resisting the spread of slavery to new territory, and
with that what appears to me to be a tendency
to subvert the first principles of free government.
My whole effort has, consistently to the best of my
judgment I have labored for, and not against the
Union. As I have not felt, as I have not ex-
pressed any harsh sentiments towards our Southern
brethren. I have constantly declared, and really
believed, the only difference between them and
us, is the difference of circumstances.

First page of the document, in the handwriting of the martyr President, from which he read his address in Springfield

Chicago Daily Tribune
Issue Speech *Feb 2 1925*
by Lincoln
Long Forgot

**U. of C. Press Publishes
Address of 1858.**

The University of Chicago Press has issued a brochure containing the unpublished speech of Abraham Lincoln delivered at Springfield Oct. 30, 1858, at the close of his unsuccessful campaign against Stephen A. Douglas for the Illinois senatorship.

Oliver R. Barrett of Chicago supplied the material for the booklet as he is the owner of the original manuscript of the speech. A facsimile of a portion of the address in the great emancipator's own penmanship is contained in the brochure.

The speech is brief and clearly indicates Mr. Lincoln's depression over the outcome of the campaign. He evidently expected his defeat and his weariness from his exertions in the joint debate with Mr. Douglas is clearly indicated.

There is also a description from the Springfield Journal of the tremendous demonstration accorded Lincoln at the Illinois capital on the occasion of the delivery of the speech.

Mr. Lincoln had a gloomy outlook as to his political future and indicated his belief that his political career was drawing to an end. The speech follows:

"My friends, today closes the discussions of this canvass. The planting and the culture are over and there remains but the preparation and the harvest.

"I stand here surrounded by friends—some political, all personal friends, I trust. May I be indulged in this closing scene, to say a few words of myself? I have borne a laborious and, in some respects to myself, a painful part in the contest. Through all I have neither assailed nor wrestled with any part of the constitution.

"The legal right of the southern people to reclaim their fugitives I have constantly admitted. The legal right of congress to interfere with their institution in the states I constantly denied.

"In resisting the spread of slavery to new territory and with that, what appears to me to be tendency to subvert the first principle of free government itself, my whole effort has consisted. To the best of my judgment I have labored for and not against the union. As I have not felt, so I have not expressed any harsh sentiment toward our southern brethren. I have constantly declared, as I really believed, the only difference between them and us is the difference of circumstances.

"I have meant to assail the motives of no party or individual and if I have in any instance (of which I am not conscious) departed from my purpose, I regret it.

"I have said that in some respects the contest has been painful to me. Myself and those with whom I act have been constantly accused of a purpose to destroy the union; and bespattered with every imaginable odious epithet; and some who were friends, as it were but yesterday, have made themselves most active in this. I have cultivated patience and made no attempt at a retort.

"Ambition has been ascribed to me. God knows how sincerely I prayed from the first that this field of ambition might not be opened. I claim no insensibility to political honors; but today could the Missouri restriction be restored and the whole slavery question replaced on the old ground of toleration by necessity where it exists, with unyielding hostility to the spread of it, on principle, I would in consideration, gladly agree that Judge Douglas should never be out, and I never in, an office so long as we both or either live."

LONG FORGOTTEN LINCOLN SPEECH IS RESURRECTED

Shows He Believed Defeat
by Douglas Certain.

Chicago Tribune — 2-12-1925

The University of Chicago Press has issued a brochure containing the unpublished speech of Abraham Lincoln delivered at Springfield Oct. 30, 1858, at the close of his unsuccessful campaign against Stephen A. Douglas for the Illinois senatorship.

Oliver R. Barrett of Chicago supplied the material for the booklet as he is the owner of the original manuscript of the speech. A facsimile of a portion of the address in the great emancipator's own penmanship is contained in the brochure.

Foresaw His Defeat.

The speech is brief and clearly indicates Mr. Lincoln's depression over the outcome of the campaign. He evidently expected his defeat and his weariness from his exertions in the joint debate with Mr. Douglas is clearly indicated.

There is also a description from the Springfield Journal of the tremendous demonstration accorded Lincoln at the Illinois capital on the occasion of the delivery of the speech.

Had Gloomy Outlook.

Mr. Lincoln has a gloomy outlook as to his political future and indicated his belief that his political career was drawing to an end. The speech follows:

"My friends, today closes the discussions of this canvass. The planting and the culture are over and there remains but the preparation and the harvest.

"I stand here surrounded by friends—some political, all personal friends, I trust. May I be indulged in this closing scene, to say a few words of myself? I have borne a laborious and, in some respects to myself, a painful part in the contest. Through all I have neither assailed nor wrestled with any part of the constitution.

"The legal right of the southern people to reclaim their fugitives I have constantly admitted. The legal right of congress to interfere with their institution in the states I constantly denied.

Fought Slavery Spread.

"In resisting the spread of slavery to new territory and with that, what appears to me to be tendency to subvert the first principle of free government itself, my whole effort has consisted. To the best of my judgment I have labored for and not against the union. As I have not felt, so I have not expressed any harsh sentiment toward our southern brethren. I have constantly declared, as I really believed, the only difference between them and us is the difference of circumstances.

I have meant to assail the motives of no party or individual and if I have in any instance (of which I am not conscious) departed from my purpose, I regret it.

Accusations of Foes.

"I have said that in some respects the contest has been painful to me. Myself and those with whom I act have been constantly accused of a purpose to destroy the union; and bespattered with every imaginable odious epithet; and some who were friends, as it were but yesterday, have made themselves most active in this. I have cultivated patience and made no attempt at a retort.

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with unyielding hostility to the spread of it, on principle, I would in consideration, gladly agree that Judge Douglas should never be out, and I never in, an office so long as we both or either live."

SPEECH BY LINCOLN, PUBLISHED FIRST TIME, MARKED WHOLE LIFE

Address at Close of Contest With Douglas Ended Career of Politician and Began Epoch of the Statesman, Says Its Owner.

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, February 12.—The text of a speech made by Abraham Lincoln in Springfield, Ill., October 30, 1858, was published today in the New York Times, which newspaper states that the address has never before been made public.

The manuscript of the speech is said by the Times to be in possession of Oliver R. Barrett, Chicago attorney, who has given permission to the University of Chicago Press to print it in a book with correlative material.

Students of Lincoln's career, it is stated, regard this speech as highly important. It was made shortly after the debates between Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas had been concluded in their campaign for the senatorship from Illinois. The elections were held November 2, and it was said to be apparent to Lincoln when he delivered the address that his defeat was inevitable and his political career probably at an end.

In the period of almost 60 years which has elapsed since Lincoln's assassination the manuscript of the speech passed through many hands before it was brought to light by its present owner.

Gave Speech to Cousin.

Lincoln himself kept it until after his first election to the presidency. When he was disposing of many possessions which he did not wish to take to Washington, it is said, he left with his wife's cousin, Mrs. Elizabeth Grimsley—"Cousin Lizzie Grimsley," as he called her—a carpetbag filled with notes for speeches.

He had received several threatening letters predicting that he would never be inaugurated, so he instructed Mrs. Grimsley to dispose of the manuscripts as she saw fit if he did not return to Springfield.

About five years later, after he was shot by Booth, Mrs. Grimsley distributed some of the speeches to his friends. Many others, it is reported, were burned by a servant, who thought them of no value.

Among those which were preserved was the Springfield speech, the text of which follows:

"My friends, today closes the discussions of this canvass. The planting and the culture are over and there remains but the preparation and the harvest.

"I stand here surrounded by friends—some political, all personal, friends, I trust. May I be indulged in this closing scene to say a few words of myself. I have borne a laborious and in some respects to myself a painful part in the contest.

Through all I have neither assailed nor wrestled with any part of the Constitution. The legal right of the Southern people to reclaim their fugitives I have constantly admitted. The legal right of Congress to interfere with their institution in the States I constantly denied.

Adjectives Explained.

"In resisting the spread of slavery to new territory and with that, what appears to me to be tendency to subvert the first people of the free government itself, my whole effort has consisted. To the best of my judgment I have labored for and not against the Union. As I have not felt, so I have not expressed any harsh sentiment toward our Southern brethren. I have constantly declared, as I really believed, the only difference between them and us is the difference of circumstances.

"I have meant to assail the motives of no party or individual, and if I have in any instance (of which I am not conscious) departed from my purpose I regret it.

"I have said that in some respects the contest has been painful to me. Myself and those with whom I act have been constantly accused of a purpose to destroy the Union; and bespattered with every imaginable odious epithet; and some who were friends, as it were but yesterday, have made themselves most active in this. I have cultivated patience and made no attempt at a retort.

Denies Ambition.

"Ambition has been ascribed to me. God knows how sincerely I prayed from the first that this field of ambition might not be opened. I claim no insensibility to political honors; but today could the Missouri restriction be restored and the whole slavery question replaced on the old ground of toleration by necessity where it exists, with unyielding hostility to the spread of it, on principle, I would in consideration, gladly agree that Judge Douglas should never be out, and I never in, an office so long as we both or either live."

Mr. Barrett, owner of the manuscript, writes in the book in which it is being published that "this long-forgotten speech marks a turning point in Lincoln's career" and that "in its brief paragraphs the last echo of the politician is lost in the resonance of the clearer note of Lincoln the statesman." His defeat for the senatorship, Mr. Barrett writes, "extinguished the last spark of ambition for political preferment, but left him firm in his determination to carry on the contest against slavery."

ANOTHER LINCOLN

SPEECH

Courier-Press, Springfield, Ill.
Text of the speech made by Abraham Lincoln at Springfield, Ill., on October 30, 1858, now published for the first time, is a valuable contribution to "Lincolniana." Its authorship is unmistakable. Lincolnian in every sentence this little address is likely to take rank with the two inaugurals and the letter to Mrs. Bixby.

Like the first inaugural and the letter to Mrs. Bixby, the Springfield utterance frequently employs the first personal pronoun, and employs it with the fine sense of humility with which the "I" is invested in so many of Lincoln's letters and addresses. Like all his great utterances, this one is steeped in human sympathy. Fair, generous, soundly reasoned, it is all logical one moment, all poetical the next. The art of simple exposition is here illustrated almost as happily as it is in the letter to Mrs. Bixby or the Gettysburg classic.

One touch, "Through all I have neither assailed nor wrestled with any part of the Constitution," would identify this speech as Lincoln's. Another sentence—"As I have not felt, so I have not expressed any harsh sentiment toward our Southern brethren"—followed as it is by "I have constantly declared, as I really believed, the only difference between them and us is the difference of circumstances," is a natural forerunner of his "We are friends, we must not be enemies," in the first inaugural, and forerunner, also, of the "With malice toward none and with charity for all," of his second inaugural. Withal, Lincoln's passion for the Union is interwoven in the warp and woof of this Springfield speech—a passion that subordinated all else in his life.

"The legal right of the South to reclaim their fugitives I have always admitted," may shock some persons nowadays who do not know Lincoln as they think they do. Into his "To the best of my judgment I have labored for and not against the Union," is poured the one overwhelming passion to which Lincoln's life was consecrated.

This Springfield speech was made after the Douglass-Lincoln campaign of 1858 had closed a series of debates that has influenced American history hardly less than has the discussion between Webster and Hayne in the United States Senate, hardly less than the arguments that arose in the convention that adopted the Constitution.

"A house divided against itself cannot stand," Lincoln had thundered in these debates with Douglass only a few days before this Springfield speech was made.

Between this "house-divided against itself speech" and Lincoln's Gettysburg address stands the Springfield utterance, harking back to the former and pointing the way to the latter. Lincolnian in every line, the Springfield address will be treasured by everyone who loves the nation Lincoln lived for and died for.

A Forgotten Lincoln Speech and Its Lesson.

1925

Last week the University of Chicago Press issued a brochure containing an unpublished speech of Abraham Lincoln, delivered at Springfield, October 30th, 1858, at the close of his unsuccessful campaign against Stephen A. Douglas for the Illinois senatorship. Everyone is acquainted with that historic debate in which, as we now see, Lincoln lost the senatorship and gained the presidency, while Douglas gained the senatorship and lost the presidency.

Side by side with this hitherto unpublished speech as reproduced in the Chicago Tribune on Lincoln's birthday last Thursday, there was a cartoon under the caption "Monuments of History." It pictured a scene in the desert. Far in the background was an outline of the pyramids, and against the sky were shadowy forms. In the foreground there were broken monuments, and here and there a face almost obliterated in the sands of time. But in the center, standing upon a secure pedestal, stood the heroic figure of Lincoln. The shadowy and nearly obliterated ones were designated as "forgotten heroes." But above Lincoln's head were these words:

"Built upon the desert in the shifting sands of time,
The weak are soon destroyed, while the strong stand
more sublime."

* * * * *

Anyone not acquainted with the life of Lincoln and who should come upon the scene as one, let us say from some far off sphere, and who should hear the eulogies that are pronounced upon him on his birthday, would find it hard to realize that scarcely more than six years before his great secretary of war declared upon his death: "Now he belongs to the ages," he had looked upon his life as practically a failure, and that in a formal speech to his neighbors and friends, had virtually admitted as much.

Here are a few excerpts from this speech:

I stand here surrounded by friends—some political, all personal friends, I trust. May I be indulged in this closing scene, to say a few words of myself? I have borne a laborious and, in some respects to myself, a painful part in the contest. Through all I have neither assailed nor wrestled with any part of the constitution * * *.

"In resisting the spread of slavery to new territory and with that, what appears to me to be tendency to subvert the first principle of free government itself, my whole effort has consisted. To the best of my judgment I have labored for and not against the union. As I have not felt, so I have not expressed any harsh sentiment toward our southern brethren. I have constantly declared, as I really believed, the only difference between them and us is the difference of circumstances. * * *.

"I have said that in some respects the contest has been painful to me. Myself and those with whom I act have been constantly accused of a purpose to destroy the union; and bespattered with every imaginable odious epithet; and some who were friends, as it were but yesterday, have made themselves most active in this. I have cultivated patience and made no attempt at a retort.

"Ambition has been ascribed to me. God knows how sincerely I prayed from the first that this field of ambition might not be opened. I claim no insensibility to political honors; but today could the Missouri restriction be restored and the whole slavery question replaced on the old ground of toleration by necessity where it exists, with unyielding hostility to the spread of it, on principle, I would in consideration, gladly agree that Judge Douglas should never be out, and I never in, an office as we both or either live."

* * * * *

Our preeminent hero—"the gentlest memory of our world"—was never a hero in his own eyes, and almost up until the very last, he was misunderstood, abused and maligned until his heart was almost broken. Why does the world habitually treat its highest souls in this ungracious fashion, especially a man like Lincoln, one whose "hand was never raised to strike, but in benediction?" In this resurrected speech, he lays bare his heart and his purpose. His sole ambition was to help—to serve. He would have sacrificed himself any time for the good of the cause he had nearest to his heart. Yet he was accused of selfish ambition and abused as though he had been a ruthless public enemy.

* * * * *

Have we improved much in this particular since Lincoln's death? Perhaps. But for the most part ours seems to be an era of little men in public life; not corrupt men, but little men—men not capable of taking a large view of things, men who want to heckle, men who delight in indulging in and promoting suspicion. The United States Senate, during the last two years, has presented a pitiable spectacle of littleness, and in spite of the stinging rebuke received at the polls last November, they are still engaged in spreading the poison of suspicion and making it difficult for men possessed of broad vision and an honest and unselfish purpose to serve their country. No enterprise can be given over to littleness for any great length of time and not become little. Certainly no nation can endure and go forward unless led by men of the highest type.

* * * * *

Twenty years ago we inaugurated a system that put a premium upon the demagogue and a handicap upon men of the highest type. For the most part, this was done with an honest purpose to get rid of what was confessedly an evil. We refer to the direct primary system. That was aimed at the political boss. But, as the Chicago Tribune pointed out in an editorial on Friday, experience has shown that even the political boss had wisdom enough not to put incompetent men in high places very often, whereas the people under the primary system are often left with nothing but incompetents to choose from.

Now and then in great crises, the people with an unerring judgment select a savior as they did in 1860 when Lincoln was elevated to power. We are inclined to think they acted with an unerring instinct last fall when they chose Coolidge. Not that he will stand side by side with Lincoln in history, perhaps, but he has proven that he possesses ~~courage and common~~ sense of the highest order and that he exemplifies in his life and conduct all those worth while qualities which are summed up in the phrase "homely virtues." But simply to choose a man is not enough. He must be backed up. Public sentiment can accomplish almost anything in this country if it is aroused and continues to make itself felt. But if it only comes in like the tide and ebbs again and stays out, as it were, it only leaves its chosen leader helpless before his organized enemies.

* * * * *

The State of Illinois seems to be taking an earnest step to get rid of the primary system. Certainly that state has suffered as much from it as any state. Let us hope that they will not tinker with it, but that they will repeal it and enact in its stead a well thought out method of selecting delegates to county conventions so that such conventions will be truly representative, and having made them such, let them choose delegates to state conventions and they candidates for whom the members of their party shall vote. This and this alone is representative government. A pure democracy never has functioned successfully. It never can function successfully.

WRIGHT

NEWLY REVEALED LINCOLN SPEECH

Following is the hitherto unpublished speech of Abraham Lincoln October 30, 1858, at Springfield, Ill., which is interpreted as marking his transition from politician to Lincoln, the statesman, coincident with realization of his imminent defeat by Douglas in the Illinois senatorial contest.

"My friends, today closes the discussion of this canvass. The planting and the culture are over and there remains but the preparation and the harvest.

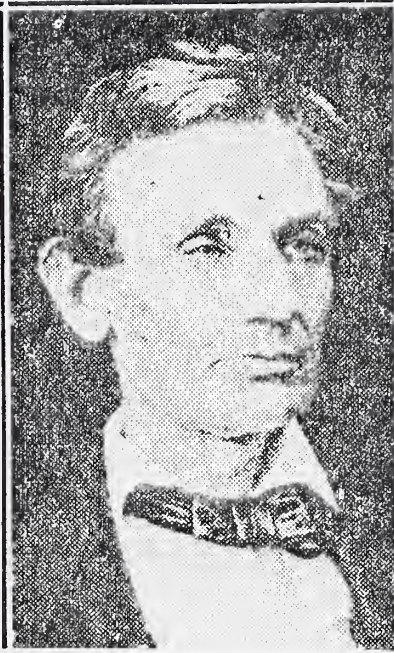
"I stand here surrounded by friends—some political, all personal friends, I trust. May I be indulged in this closing scene, to say a few words of

myself. I have borne a laborious and, in some respects to myself, a painful part in the contest. Through all I have neither assailed nor wrestled with any part of the Constitution. The legal right of the southern people to reclaim their fugitives I have constantly admitted. The legal right of congress to interfere with their institution in the states I constantly denied. In resisting the spread of slavery to new territory and with that, what appears to me to be a tendency to subvert the principle of free government itself, my whole effort has consisted. To the best of my judgment I have labored for and not against the Union. As I have not felt, so I have not expressed any harsh sentiment toward our southern brethren; I have constantly declared, as I really believed, the only difference between them and us is the differences of circumstances.

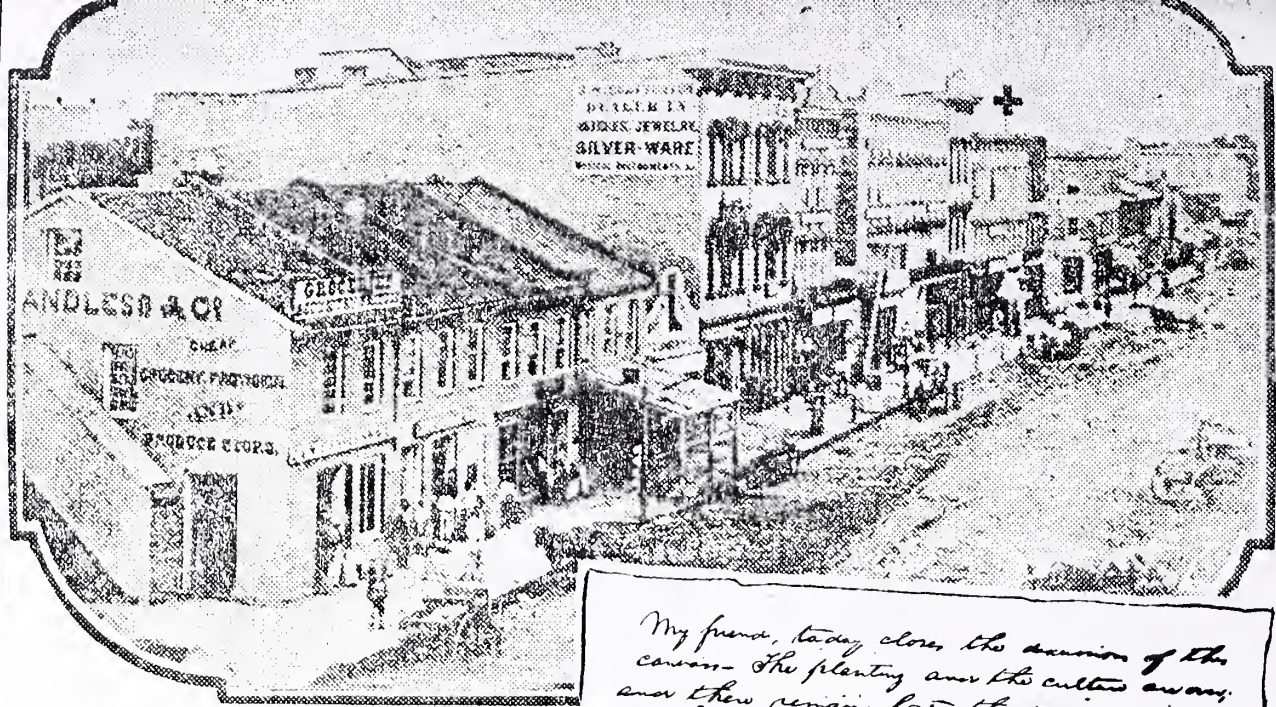
"I have meant to assail the motives of no party or individual and if I have in any instance (of which I am not conscious) departed from my purpose, I regret it.

"I have said that in some respects the contest has been painful to me. Myself and those with whom I act have been constantly accused of a purpose to destroy the union; and bespattered with every imaginable odious epithet; and some who were friends, as it were but yesterday, have made themselves most active in this. I have cultivated patience and made no attempt at a retort.

"Ambition has been ascribed to me. God knows how sincerely I prayed from the first that this field of ambition might not be opened. I claim no insensibility to political honors; but today could the Missouri restriction be restored and the whole slavery question be replaced on the old ground of 'toleration' by necessity where it exists, with unyielding hostility to the spread of it, on principle, I would in consideration, gladly agree that Judge Douglas should never be out, and I never in, an office, so long as we both or either live."



Lincoln as he appeared early in his political career.



My friends, today closes the season of the
campaign. The planting and the culture are over,
and there remains but the preparation and
the harvest.

I stand here surrounded by friends—some
political, ~~all~~ personal friends, I think. May
I be indulged, in this closing scene, to say a
few words of myself. I have borne a labor-
ing, and, in some respects to myself, a painful
part in the contest. Though all, I have
their availed, nor meddled with any part of
the constitution. The legal rights of the Southern
people to reclaim their fugitives, I have earnestly
admitted. The legal rights of Congress to interfere
with slavery in the States, I have constantly denied.
In writing the speech of slavery to new territory, and
with that, what appears to me to be a tendency
to subvert the first principles of free government.
My whole effort has consisted in the best of my
powers I have labored for one not against the
Union. As I have not felt, so I have not ex-
pressed any harsh sentiment towards our Southern
brethren. I have constantly declared, and really
believe, the only difference between them and
us, is the difference of circumstances.

ABOVE—WEST SIDE SQUARE, SPRINGFIELD, ILL., 1858. OFFICE
OF LINCOLN AND HERNDON IS IN REAR, ON SECOND FLOOR OF
BUILDING, INDICATED BY CROSS. BELOW—FACSIMILE OF LIN-
COLN'S LAST SPEECH IN CAMPAIGN OF 1858.

A BRAHAM LINCOLN has been known
to write out but few speeches be-
fore he delivered them. Some of those
that were put on paper were written
during the senatorial campaign of
1858.

In 1860, when he was leaving Spring-
field for Washington, he left a carpet
bag with letters and documents for
safekeeping with Mrs. Grimsley, a rela-
tive of Mrs. Lincoln. To Lincoln she
was always "Cousin Lizzie." At this time
he was receiving many letters threaten-
ing him with death and he told her that
if he did not return she could dispose
of them as she saw fit. After his as-
sassination she distributed a few
among his friends, and later the carpet
bag was burned by a servant, who did
not know the value of its contents.

Among the papers saved was Lin-
coln's last speech in Springfield in the
campaign of 1858, which he gave on

Oct. 30, on the street corner before
the state house. After a lapse of more
than sixty-five years, this original has
been reproduced in a book pub-
lished by Oliver R. Barrett, a Chicago
attorney. Mr. Barrett, who has been
collecting Lincoln relics for thirty-five
years, bought it about fifteen years ago.
He has a large collection of Lincoln
antiques, letters and various other docu-
ments.

In the book with the facsimile of the
speech, an article from the Springfield
Journal of Nov. 1, 1858, and a letter
from John H. Morgan, also are re-
produced. The newspaper story de-
scribes the demonstration at the time
Lincoln spoke, and in the letter Mr.
Morgan tells of some incidents on that
day. Mr. Morgan, who may have been
the last of the survivors who attended
that campaign meeting, died recently at
his home in Petersburg, Ill.

FAC-SIMILE OF THE HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED ADDRESS OF LINCOLN.

My friends, today closes the discussion of this canvas. The planting and the culture are over, and there remains but the preparation, and the harvest.

I stand here surrounded by friends—some political, all personal. Friends, I trust. May I be indulged, in this closing scene, to say a few words of myself. I have become a laborer on, and, in some respects to myself, a painful part in the contest. Though all I have written, and written with my pen, is not a part of the constitution—the legal rights of the Southern people to reclaim their fugitives, I have constantly admitted—the legal right of Congress to interfere with slavery in the States, I have constantly, since admitting the spread of slavery to new territory, and into that, what appears to me to be a tendency to subvert the first principles of free government. My whole effort has consisted, to the best of my judgment, I have become for, and not against the Union. As I have not felt, so I have not expressed any hostile sentiment toward our Southern brethren. I have constantly declared, and really believed, the only difference between them and us, is the difference of circumstances.

I have meant to assail the notions of no party, or individual; and if I have, in any instance (of which I am not conscious) departed from my purpose, I regret it.

I have said that in some respects the contest has been painful to me. Myself, and those with whom I act have been constantly accused of a purpose to destroy the Union; and bespattered with every imaginable odious epithet; and some who were friends, as it were but yesterday, have named themselves (more active in this—I have cultivated parties, and made no attempt at a retort. Antislavery has been ascribed to me—You know how sincerely I prize from the fact that the feeling of ambition might not be spared. I claim no responsibility to political honors; but ^{truly} could the Missouri question be settled, and the whole slavery question referred on the old ground of "Vote or no," by necessity, when it exists, with progressing hostility to the spread of it, as principles, I would, in consideration, gladly agree, that James Douglas, P. L. C. and ^{any} ^{other} ^{be} ^{on}, ^{and} ^{never} ⁱⁿ ^{an} ^{office}, ^{as} ^{he} ^{be} ^{both} ^{or} ^{either}, ^{has}—

LINCOLN'S MAGNANIMITY.

A hitherto unpublished speech by ABRAHAM LINCOLN may well grace a newspaper column on his birthday. It was a short address which LINCOLN made to his friends and neighbors at Springfield on Oct. 30, 1858, after his debate with DOUGLAS had closed, but before the election was held. In the few words which LINCOLN spoke readers will note one characteristic which always marked his public utterances and acts. This was his large-mindedness in being patient under malicious attack and in avoiding abuse of his political opponents. To the little gathering in Springfield sixty-seven years ago he said:

As I have not felt, so I have not expressed, any harsh sentiments toward our Southern brethren. I have constantly declared, as I really believed, the only difference between them and us is the difference of circumstances.

I have meant to assail the motives of no party or individual; and if I have, in any instance (of which I am not conscious) departed from my purpose, I regret it.

LINCOLN added that, though he and those with whom he was acting had been "bespattered with every imaginable odious epithet," "I have cultivated patience, and have made no attempt at a retort."

LINCOLN'S wonderful magnanimity all through the ordeal of the Civil War has often been remarked. He never brought a railing accusation against the South. In his personal and political contacts with men his desire was, as he himself phrased it, to plant a thorn in the bosom of no man. When he rose as in his prophetic Second Inaugural to a solemn meditation upon the mysterious ways of Providence, he made no discrimination between one part of the nation and the other. All had sinned and come short in the awful evil of slavery.

It was certainly not weakness of character, nor a politician's trick of currying favor with all classes, that made ABRAHAM LINCOLN thus refrain from wounding men unnecessarily. His magnanimous bearing toward his political foes must have been born of a settled philosophy of life. LINCOLN knew and felt how petty and evanescent are personal quarrels. He was conscious that great causes should calm their champions rather than inflame them. In the presence of the on-going of irresistible natural and spiritual forces, he would have sympathized with EMERSON'S protest,

"Why so hot, little man?" Moreover, to such a man as LINCOLN, instinctively understanding his fellows and fathoming the motives of public men, it must have seemed unworthy and a loss of time to stoop to correct misrepresentation or to reply vehemently to slanders. All those things would attend to themselves if let alone. Magnanimity like LINCOLN'S would thus appear to be more a mark of a superior mind and a sagacious judgment than a grace of character. However that may be, it set him apart, large-natured and kindly, from other

[incomplete]

